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EXAMINER				
SPITTLE, MATTHEW D				
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**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

### Office Action Summary

**Application No.**

10/685,017

**Applicant(s)**

ONER, KORAY

**Examiner**

MATTHEW D. SPITTLE

**Art Unit**

2111

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 03 September 2008.  
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.  
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4 and 6-17 is/are pending in the application.  
4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-4 and 6-17 is/are rejected.  
7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:  
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-8508)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_  
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application  
6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

### DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1 – 20 have been examined.

#### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 1 – 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over North et al. (U.S. 6,055,619) in view of Chou et al. (5,905,897) and Moyer et al. (U.S. 6,449,675).

Regarding claim 1, North et al. teach an integrated circuit microprocessor switching device, an apparatus for mapping a plurality of interrupt sources (Fig. 48, see Interrupt Sources) and a plurality of virtual channels (Fig. 48, see Virtual Channels 15-0) to a particular one of a plurality of processors (col. 47, lines 7 – 30), comprising:

An interrupt status register for storing interrupts (Fig. 50; HISR);

mask registers associated with the virtual channels for selectively masking the contents of the interrupt status register for each of the virtual channels (Fig. 52; HICR);

North et al. fail to teach the remainder of the limitations.

Chou et al. teach a merged interrupt indication register associated with each data channel for storing a merged and masked interrupt values for the data channels (Fig. 6, Fig. 9, 41);

An interrupt mapping register associated with each data channel for storing a processor identification for routing masked interrupt value of a respective data channel to a selected processor (Fig. 5, 32);

a demultiplexing circuit (Fig. 9, 72 and 74) associated with the data channel for coupling the merged interrupt value for each data channel to a processor identified by the processor identification (col. 8, line 40 – col. 9, line 14).

Chou et al. fail to teach interrupt status registers.

Moyer et al. teach a similar data processing system having interrupt circuitry with a first interrupt status register (Fig. 2, 51) for storing at least one interrupt source (Fig. 2, 42) for a first data channel;

and a second interrupt status register (Fig. 2, 52) for storing at least one interrupt source (Fig. 2, 43) for a second data channel;

and a merged interrupt indication register (Fig. 2, 59, 60) associated with each data channel for storing a merged interrupt values for the data channels.

Moyer et al. teaches this circuitry for providing an interrupt pending signal (Fig. 2, 92), which is needed in the system of Chou et al. (see Fig. 6, signals ipr[0] req - ipr[15]

req.; Note that the interrupt pending register (58) of Moyer corresponds to the interrupt pending register of Chou et al. (41)) for the purpose of providing a simple hardware assist mechanism that can improve the performance of software interrupt handling schemes while requiring minimal circuitry (col. 1, lines 60 – 67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by Applicant to incorporate the circuitry of Moyer et al. into the interrupt system of Chou et al. for the purpose of providing an interrupt pending signal from a series of interrupt sources. This would have been obvious in order to improve the performance of the system. Additionally, known work in one field of endeavor may prompt variations of it for use in the same field (interrupt handling) based on design incentives or other market forces if the variations are predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by Applicant to incorporate the interrupt processing system resulting from the combination of Chou et al. and Moyer et al. into the system of North et al. for the purpose of efficiently processing virtual channel interrupts. This would have been obvious in order to improve the performance of the system, and since Chou et al. teach that their system flexibly allows the interrupt requests to be received from peripheral devices or other elements of a computer system (col. 4, lines 45 – 47). Additionally, known work in one field of endeavor may prompt variations of it for use in the same field (interrupt handling) based on design incentives or other market forces if the variations are predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Regarding claim 2, the additional limitation of wherein the apparatus of claim 1 is formed in a packet manager input circuit for mapping a plurality of interrupts associated with input of a data packet, Examiner notes that this limitation recites differences that are found only in the labeling of the structures taught by Chou et al. and Moyer et al. These labels are not functionally related to the structure of the prior art. Thus, this descriptive material will not distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art in terms of patentability, see *In re Gulack*, 703 F.2d 1381, 1385, 217 USPQ 401, 404 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 32 USPQ2d 1031 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

Regarding claim 3, the additional limitation of wherein the apparatus of claim 1 is formed in a packet manager output circuit for mapping a plurality of interrupts associated with output of a data packet, the Examiner notes that this limitation recites differences that are found only in the labeling of the structures taught by Chou et al. and Moyer et al. These labels are not functionally related to the structure of the prior art. Thus, this descriptive material will not distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art in terms of patentability, see *In re Gulack*, 703 F.2d 1381, 1385, 217 USPQ 401, 404 (Fed. Cir. 1983); *In re Lowry*, 32 F.3d 1579, 32 USPQ2d 1031 (Fed. Cir. 1994).

Regarding claim 4, North et al. teach the additional limitation wherein the apparatus of claim 1 is formed in a system controller for processing interrupts

Art Unit: 2111

associated with data packets (where a message may be a data packet; col. 47, lines 30 – 29).

Regarding claim 6, Moyer et al. teach the additional limitation wherein the mask registers are programmable to select which interrupt sources are masked (col. 3, lines 29 – 33).

Regarding claim 7, Chou et al. teach the additional limitation wherein the selected processor identified by the processor identification determines an interrupting channel by running an interrupt service routine that first reads the merged interrupt indication register to identify a virtual channel associated with an interrupt and then reads the interrupt status register to determine a respective interrupt (col. 4, lines 48 – 62).

Regarding claim 8, Chou et al. teach the additional limitation wherein each interrupt mapping register further includes a priority level indication (Fig. 9, 36) associated with each channel for prioritizing any interrupt issued (Fig. 10, Fig. 11).

\* \* \*

Claims 9 – 11, 13, and 16 – 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over North et al. (U.S. 6,055,619) in view of Chou et al. (5,905,897) and Moyer et al. (U.S. 6,449,675).

Regarding claim 9, North et al. teach an interrupt mapper comprising:

An interrupt status register for storing interrupts (Fig. 50; HISR), where each interrupt register identifies an interrupt for one or more of the plurality of virtual channels;

mask registers associated with the virtual channels for selectively masking the contents of the interrupt status register for each of the virtual channels (Fig. 52; HICR);

North et al. fail to teach the remainder of the limitations.

Chou et al. teach a channel register that stores the interrupt indication values for the plurality of channels (Fig. 6, Fig. 9, 41);

A plurality of processor map storage devices, each processor map storage device storing a processor identification value for one of the plurality of channels (Fig. 5, 32);

A demultiplexer for mapping each interrupt indication value for a channel to a processing core identified by the processor identification for that channel (Fig. 9, 72 and 74; col. 8, line 40 – col. 9, line 14).

Chou et al. fail to teach interrupt registers, a mask register, and a channel merge circuit.

Moyer et al. teach a similar data processing system having interrupt circuitry with a plurality of source registers (Fig. 2, 51, 52) where each source register identifies interrupt sources (Fig. 2, 42, 43) for one of the plurality of channels;

A mask register (Fig 2, 55) associated with each of the plurality of source registers for selectively masking said associated source register to generate masked interrupt sources for each channel;

A channel merge circuit for merging the masked interrupt sources for each channel into an interrupt indication value for each respective channel (Fig. 2, 70, 71);

A channel register that stores the interrupt indication values for the plurality of channels (Fig. 2, 58)

Moyer et al. teaches this circuitry for providing an interrupt pending signal (Fig. 2, 92), which is needed in the system of Chou et al. (see Fig. 6, signals ipr[0] req - ipr[15] req.; Note that the interrupt pending register (58) of Moyer corresponds to the itnerrupt pending register of Chou et al. (41)) for the purpose of providing a simple hardware assist mechanism that can improve the performance of software interrupt handling schemes while requiring minimal circuitry (col. 1, lines 60 – 67).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by Applicant to incorporate the circuitry of Moyer et al. into the interrupt system of Chou et al. for the purpose of providing an interrupt pending signal from a series of interrupt sources. This would have been obvious in order to improve the performance of the system. Additionally, known work in one field of endeavor may prompt variations of it for use in the same field (interrupt handling) based on design

incentives or other market forces if the variations are predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by Applicant to incorporate the interrupt processing system of Chou et al. and Moyer et al. in the system of North et al. for the purpose of efficiently processing virtual channel interrupts. This would have been obvious in order to improve the performance of the system, and since Chou et al. teach that their system flexibly allows the interrupt requests to be received from peripheral devices or other elements of a computer system (col. 4, lines 45 – 47). Additionally, known work in one field of endeavor may prompt variations of it for use in the same field (interrupt handling) based on design incentives or other market forces if the variations are predictable to one of ordinary skill in the art.

Regarding claim 10, Moyer et al. teach the additional limitation wherein the channel merge circuit includes a plurality of AND gates coupled to the interrupt registers and the mask registers for generating the masked interrupt sources for each channel (Fig. 2, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74).

Regarding claim 11, Chou et al. teach the additional limitation wherein each processor map storage device stores a processor identification value and a priority level for respective one of the plurality of channels (Fig. 9, 36, 32).

Regarding claim 13, Moyer et al. teach the additional limitation wherein a processing core that receives an interrupt reads the channel register to determine which channel generated the interrupt and then reads the plurality of source registers to determine a source for the channel's interrupt (col. 3, lines 16 – 18; col. 6, lines 22 – 43).

Regarding claim 16, Moyer et al. teach the additional limitation wherein interrupts from each channel are mapped to only one processing core (Fig. 1, 12).

Regarding claim 17, Chou et al. teach the additional limitation of the plurality of processor map storage devices are programmable to dynamically assign a processing core to a given channel to implement load balancing among the processing cores (col. 9, lines 3 – 49).

\* \* \*

Claim 12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over North et al. (U.S. 6,055,619), in view of Chou et al. (5,905,897), Moyer et al. (U.S. 6,449,675) and what is old and well known in the art as evidenced by Feldbaumer et al. (U.S. 5,586,046) and Fletcher et al. (U.S. 5,155,387).

Regarding claim 12, Moyer et al. teach AND gates implementing the channel merge circuit, but fail to teach OR gates.

The Examiner takes Official Notice that it was well known in the art at the time of invention by Applicant to interchange AND and OR gates, depending upon system requirements, through the use of DeMorgan's theorem. This is evidenced by Feldbaumer et al. (col. 4, lines 50 – 57), and Fletcher et al. (col. 9, lines 25 – 28).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by Applicant to substitute OR gate circuitry for the AND gate circuitry in the system of Moyer et al. since to do so was routine in the art.

\* \* \*

Claims 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over North et al. (U.S. 6,055,619) in view of Chou et al. (5,905,897), Moyer et al. (U.S. 6,449,675) and Park (U.S. 5,903,779).

Regarding claim 14, North et al., Chou et al. and Moyer et al. fail to teach wherein the plurality of source registers and the channel register are each sized to match a processing width of the processing core.

Park teaches that when the register size is not equivalent to the processor word size, it takes multiple access cycles to transfer data (col. 1, lines 25 - 36).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in this art at the time of invention by Applicant to size the source registers and channel register to match the processing width of the processing core in order for data transfers to only require a

single access cycle. This would have been obvious in order to optimize data transfers, and thus improve the performance of the system as a whole.

Regarding claim 15, Moyer et al. teach the additional limitation wherein the selected processing core determines the source of an interrupt with two register reads (col. 6, lines 22 – 43).

### ***Response to Arguments***

Applicant's arguments, filed 9/3/2008, with respect to the rejection(s) of claim(s) 1 - 20 under 35 USC 103 have been fully considered and are persuasive in view of the amendments to the claims. Therefore, the rejection has been withdrawn. However, upon further consideration, a new ground(s) of rejection is made in view of North et al., which teaches an interrupt processing system with Virtual Channels.

North et al. teach an integrated circuit microprocessor switching device, an apparatus for mapping a plurality of interrupt sources (Fig. 48, see Interrupt Sources) and a plurality of virtual channels (Fig. 48, see Virtual Channels 15-0) to a particular one of a plurality of processors (col. 47, lines 7 – 30), comprising:

An interrupt status register for storing interrupts (Fig. 50; HISR);  
mask registers associated with the virtual channels for selectively masking the contents of the interrupt status register for each of the virtual channels (Fig. 52; HICR).

Therefore, the Examiner cannot allow the claims.

***Conclusion***

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to **MATTHEW D. SPITTLE** whose telephone number is (571)272-2467. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday, 9 - 5:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark Rinehart can be reached on 571-272-3632. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2111

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/M. D. S./  
Examiner, Art Unit 2111

/MARK RINEHART/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2111